PENNSYLVANIA AND TENNESSEE.

The Situation of Affairs at Harrisburg and Nashfille-Ben. Butler Nominated for United States Senator-The New York Legislature and Other Matters.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 17.—The Democratic cauon for the selection of a candidate for United sates senator was held to-night. Senator Wolverton was chosen chairman. Senator Gordon, of Philadelphia, in a speech stated the situation in which the Republican party stood, and he endeavseed to have the cancus adjourn until to-morrow, so that they might better view the situation. Ho was in favor of taking advantage of gualliance with the Republicans where the interests of the state could best be subserved. His motion was defeated, as were several others of the same fenor, by votes of 61 to 21. Senator W. A. Wallace was then renominated on the first ballot g-the candidate for United States Senator. The election takes place to-morrow. Both the Grow him, and extols the sterling qualities of the caucus | and a number of postmasters. nominee both as a speaker and a party worker. The anti-caucus Republicans also issued an address defining their position. It is signed by all these in the city to night who staid out of the cau-The balance are expected to affix their signames as they arrive.

Transsee's New Governor. NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 17.-The house commit-

tee on elections agreed this morning without dissent to seat Representative McKenna (Republican), whose end had been contested. The Republicans of the committee-which is composed of eight Republicans and three Democrats-decided to preent a report to-morrow morning recommending that Steward (Democrat) be unscated. The Democats will present a minority report.

thereing Alvin Hawkins was inaugurated at noon before a large assemblage of people. He is the first Republican Governor inaugurated in Tenpr-see in ten years.

An Election Investigation. Bognestows, N. J., Jan. 17.-The investigation

committee of the Legislature in connection with the seat in the house of Colonel William R. Murply, the bemoratic assemblyman from the first legislative district of Burlington County, which is ronlested by William H. Carter, Republican, met here to day. The ballot-boxes were produced, but the holders of the keys would not consent to their being opened. An adjournment subject to the call of the chairman was decided upon.

Colorado Politics. DESVER Jan 17 .- Alluding to the reported natagonism which ex-Senator Chaffee manifests toward Governor Routt, and which caused the latter cal annovance, the Governor says he knows positively that Chaffee has personally adulterated his claims for a Cabinet position, and that he has exected such influence with the leading Blaine men as to win them from strong opposition to

Butler Nominated for Senator.

Boston, Jan. 17.-By a unanimous vote of 33 the Democratic Legislative caucus this afternoon voted tomake General B. F. Butler its candidate for United States Senator, to be voted for in place of Senator Dawes. Should no election be had on the first ballot, they will be ready to combine with anti-Dawes Republicans, should any such be found. upon any man almost who may be proposed,

ALEANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.-The Legislature to-day

reception at a date yet to be determined. A joint committee was appointed to wait upon General Grant and make the necessary arrangements. The Democratic legislative caucus to-night nominated Senator Kernan to be his own successor.

The Polygamous Problem.

A prominent member of Congress states that President Hayes said that while he admired the zeal of the Covernor of Ctah in his opposition to Mormonism he condemned his judgment in giving the certificate of election to the minority Genfile candidate for Congress. The gentleman stated that "if Governor Murray has thus acted under the supposition that he was earrying out the President's wishes, either expressed or Implied, he has made a mistake, and acted from erroneous conclu-

This, however, has had the effect of bringing about discussion, and several schemes are propeed for the disestablishment of the Territory. One is to divide it up between Nevada and its adjoining Territories, and another is to annex it to Novada, Utah has 142,000 population, Nevada 69,000. The latter has about 18,000 votes, the former about 22,000, a large number of which latter being women would not be allowed to vote under the State laws of Nevada. So there could be no danger of the Mormons controlling the Sage-brush State. Still another idea is to establish a military gov-

A Black Eye. " Doesn't that about settle the case in your fevor,

Senator?" said a REPUBLICAN rover to the long persecuted Senator from Louisiana, shortly after the vote in the Senate yesterday. "Yes," replied the ex-Governor of the Pelicans, with a glow of good humorod triumph in his eye, "I think it does, though I suppose other motions

to take it up will be made. They got a very black eye, though "Blacker than they anticipated, wasn't it?" "Yes, I think so; they didn't look for so large a

majority against them, and the knowledge that it world have been larger had Wade Hampton and some others been present is not calculated to give them much comfort," said Mr. Kellogg, as he moved nimbly away.

The Kellogg Case Disposed of.

Vesterday in the Senate Mr. Saulsbury moved that the pending order (the Holladay bill) be laid on the table in order to proceed with the Kellogg The motion was voted down-yeas, 20;

The following voted with the Republicans in the mar, Pendleton, Thurman, Voorhees, Whyle, Willisms, and Bayard.

bury was very much disappointed by the vote, and became very angry, vowing that he would never atain ask the Senate to consider a measure or re-

port of his. Monsieur Thompson's Remarks.

The French Panama Canal Company was heard before the House Committee on Interoceanic Canels yesterday morning through its accredited agent, Monsieur Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy. The venerable president of the American branch spoke in English, and urged that the Tranch people had no objections to any of the When routes proposed, and that the enterprise was Open to the subscriptions of Americans, Englishmen. Frenchmen, or whosoever saw fit to subscribe: that the company had received its charter tom the French government, and had been granted the right of way across the Isthmus by a

The Yorktown Bill as Passed. The Yorktown Centennial Celebration bill, which the city. The obelisk will be raised in Central

of the joint committee appointed last year (consist-115 of one Senator and one Representative from tach of the original thirteen States) a commission, tangements for the celebration. The commission Sugastificated as follows: Senators Johnston, Rolim-, Bawes, Anthony, Eaton, Wallace, Kernan, Rambolide Bayard, White, Ransom, Butler, and Hill, and Representatives Goode, Hall, Loring, H. Twentieth Infantry. Medrich, Hawley, Dick, Brigham, Muller, Martin, Tellyon, Daris, Richardson, and Persons.

Cancus of Republican Senators. Acamens of Republican Senators was held yes brday morning in the Senate Chamber. The Kellogg case was first discussed, and it was determined if the Democrats developed strength stratish to take it up that the Republicans would interpose obstacles to legislation and force an extrassed of rather than submit to the outrage of ousting Kellogg. As the Senate shortly after very effectively sat down upon Mr. Saulsbury's scheme no necessity for the employment of obstructive tactics will probably arise, so that much of the tings, work counts for nothing but a commenda ble exhibition of spirit on the part of the Republi Can Semajora.

By farthe most important action taken by the cau

cus was the appointment of an advisory committee, consisting of Messrs. Ferry, Windom, Dawes, Morrill, Logan, Allison, and Booth, to consider the funding bill with a view to securing harmonious Republican action on the same when it comes before the Senate.

The importance of keeping the knowledge of the appointment of this committee from the public was dwelt upon by several Senators, and a double pledge of secresy was taken from all present. Another committee on the order of business was appointed, after which the caucus adjourned.

Ben Resolves to Persist.

Senator Ben Hill, in speaking last night of the effort made yesterday to take up the case of Senator Kellogg, said that for the last two months he had felt convinced that it would be impossible to secure any action looking to the vacation of the seat of Senator Kellogg: that his sole object now is to force the matter to a final vote in order to make every Democrat who is in favor of retaining Senator Kellogg in his seat record his vote to that effect; that to-day he would make another effort to take up the Kellogg case, and will persist in this from day to day until a final vote is reached.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: John M. Morand Oliver factions stand in the same position as | ton, surveyor of customs at San Francisco; Edgar before the cancus of last Thursday. An address Stanton, of Illinois, now Consul at Bremen, to be signed by Schator McNeill, chairman of the regular | Consul-General at St. Petersburg. To be Indian cancers, was issued this evening. It claims that agents-Robert H. Milroy, for the Nisqually agency, the action of the bolters of the caucus is unprec- in Washington Territory; John D. Miles, Cheyenne edented; affirms that Mr. Oliver was nominated by and Arrapahoe agency, Indian Territory; John the same means which Mr. Grow endeavered to Young, at the Blackfeet agency, Montana; James secure-by having representatives instructed for H. Wilbur, Yakima agency, Washington Territory,

Judge Taylor's Case.

Hon. Frank Hurd made an argument before the Elections Committee in defense of his protest against the seating of Judge Taylor, General Garfield's successor from the Nineteenth Ohio District. The committee will take action to-day in the matter. They will also take action upon the report of the sub-committee in the case of Bisbee against Hull (Democrat.) The sub-committee unanimonsly agree to unseating Hull, the present

Dr. Loring's Contest.

This was the day on which it was expected the ontested-election case involving Dr. Loring's right to a seat in Congress would come up. But the funding bill will be considered, and Dr. Loring's looked-for speech on Massachusetts politics and election laws and methods will be necessarily postponed. He will probably speak on Wednes-

Grant's Albany Reception.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17,-The reception of General Grant this afternoon was one of the greatest public demonstrations ever witnessed in this city, Fully 70,000 people were in the streets. Nearly all he buildings along the line of march were decorated with flags, &c., and the parade of the military was large and imposing. The Burgesses had the right of the line, followed by the Boys in Blue, then came the Governor's sleigh, in which were seated General Grant, Governor Cornell, and Adjutant-General Townsend, and following were the Tenth and Twenty-nith Regi-ments. Reaching the executive mansion, the pro-cession was drawn up in line, and the General, Governor, and Adjutant-General rode by, the military presenting arms. The General then entered the executive mansion. There was much enthusiasm manifested. Mrs. Grant was escorted to the executive mansion by Mrs. Cornell and her before the procession started. General Grant was serenaded to-night at the executive mansion by a club bearing his name, whom he addressed with brief thanks. After General Graut, Governor Cornell spoke. In the course of his remarks, Governor Cornell alluded to

was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. The Whittaker Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.-It is stated to-night arrangements for counsel in the Whittaker courtmartial have been finally made. The report is that the defense will be conducted by Hon. James A. Whitney, of New York city, and also by ex-Goyernor D. H. Chamberlain, who was previously retained. Mr. Whitney is a life-long Democrat, and adopted a resolution tendering General Grant a the fact that he will take a leading part in the management of the case is thought to fore-cast a temperate though vigorous defense on the actual merits of the matter with s little reierence as possible to the color line is believed that an adjournment will need to be taken to enable the counsel to examine the im-mense mass of testimony—some 3,000 pages of manuscript in various handwriting—taken in the former case, and of which a copy is now available for the first time. This testimony cannot properly be used in the court-martial, but as it is the foundation of the charges, it is claimed to be only just that the defense should have time to become thoroughly acquainted with its contents.

A Virginia Tragedy.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17.-A letter from Keys ville, Charlotte County, Virginia, gives the partieulars of a crime committed near that place on Sunday, in which Wilson Foulkes, a respectable clergyman, was the victim. It seems that Foulkes has, for some time past, been jealous of the attentions of Isaac Goulding, also colored, to his wife, and a few days since whipped her severely on account thereof, and told her that if the man came on his premises again he would shoot her. On Sunday morning Goulding came again before Foulkes was up, and his wife, fearing he would his threat of shooting her, crushed his skull with an axe while asleep, and then threw the body into a well to con ceal the crime. Signs of blood being found beween the house and the well, the woman was ar rested and subsequently confessed that she had killed her husband. The murder created much excitement among the negrees in the neighbor-hood, and but for the counsels of the whites summary justice would have been visited upon the woman. She was committed to jail for trial.

In the House of Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons last night denied that his party were obstructing the proceedings of the House. He said that he had never gone beyond the lines of constitutional agitation. If the coercion bills were passed, the first arrest under them would be a signal for suspension of the payment of all Mr. Taylor, Nationalist member from Queen's County, moved an adjournment of the debate. The Marquis of Hartington protested strongly against the course the Irish members were pursu-

ing. Mr. Taylor's motion was then rejected by a rote of 223 to 10. Lord Hartington said the government were satisfied with the protest pronounced by the last divi-sion, and would not further oppose an adjourn-ment. The debute was accordingly adjourned.

A Diabelical Act. DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 17 .- A shocking tragedy was

enacted at Lapeer, a village seventy miles north of negative: Messrs. Butler, Davis, of Hilmois; La. Detroit, last evening. While the people were at church Mrs. Bernard went to the house of Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor, and attacked his wife. This is considered a test vote and virtually set. an old lady of about sixty-five years. She threw les the case in Kellogg's favor. Senetor Sauls- her down poured gasoline oil over her clothing and then set fire to her. The poor woman was so shockingly burned that she lived but a few hours. Mr. Curtis was until last year pastor at Greenville and had been there for several years. Mrs. Bernard came to Lapeer a few weeks ago from Green-ville, where she resided, being the wife of a quite prominent lumberman at that place. She is a woman about ferty years old. Since coming to Laucer she has been very busy attending meetings and mingling in general society, but gave no infimation of any ill-will toward her victim. It s believed by many that she is insane from religious excitement, but others think it a case of downright wickedness. She is now under arres

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Surgeon W. K. Van Ruypen has been ordered to the Brooklyn naval hospital.

of major-general. Confession granted it by the United States of Co- Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieutenant F. T. Dent, Fifth Artillery.

Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., is in

Park next Saturday, and a number of prominent people from Washington will go over, Private Patrick O'Loughlin, United States Military Academy detachment of cavalry, now with with power to sit during the recess and make ar-talgraness. To the control of the recess and make ar-talgraness. To the control of the control of the community of the control of the co

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting-Service is to cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Brown, rambling way, as one incident in his eventful

The Secretary of War has issued a certificate of merit for bravery to Private James Quinn. Quinn was with Lieutenant Schwatka and scout "Captain Jack" in 1876 on the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, and displayed great personal bravery under fire and while digging and building breastworks. He also took part with twenty-five nien in a charge upon an Indian village. He participated in six different engagements with Indians. He is now in the sawing as a corneral

now in the service as a corporal. The Senate yesterday confirmed the following officers: Lieutenants Henry E. Nichols and W. H. Brownson to be lieutenant commanders; Masters George F. Holman, Albert C. Dillingham, and Nathan Sargent to be lieutenants; Ensigns T. E. Dew. Veeder, Charles B. Moore, J. M. Robinson, and Al-fred Reynolds to be masters; Midshipmen E. E. Wright, V. S. Nelson, Selim E. Woodworth, and Al-Pennsylvania, to be a surgeon; Assistant Engineer your paper, and now I am going to chastise you. Robert E. Denig to be passed assistant engineer. "McConnell, said Greeley, placing his need."

RICHELIEU ROBINSON.

ONCE EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE.

Twice Elected as a Member-A Veteran Journalist's Interesting Reminiscences of Celebrated Characters-Funny and Tragic Incidents in Congressional Life.

Hon, William E. Robinson, member-elect from New York to the next Congress, has been a guest at Willard's for some days past. Mr. Robinson is no stranger in these parts, having spent the better part of his life in the National Capital in the capacity of newspaper correspondent and member of Congress. His experience extends over a period of nearly forty years, and a conversation with him is an intellectual treat such as is seldom vouchsafed the weary seeker for news, who prowls by day and night throughout the length and breadth of the City of Magnificent Distances. Such a treat was enjoyed by one of our staff last night, and so rich in reminiscences and enjoyable generally did he find Mr. Robinson's conversation that he concluded to share its pleasure with the readers of THE REPUBLICAN by taking notes in a random way, and afterward presenting them in a necessarily

somewhat imperfect manner for publication. The conversation turning on the newspaper work of that day, our representative remarked:

"You were here, Mr. Robinson, before the days of telegraph, I presume?" "Oh, yes," replied the affable gentleman. "Some time before the erection of the first telegraph line in the world-that between Baltimore and Wash-

ington, established in 1811, I believe. I remember PROFESSOR MORSE very well, and have a vivid recollection of the struggle he had to get the appropriation of only \$30,000 he asked through Congress. In my capacity of correspondent of the New York Tribune and other newspapers I stood by Morse, advocated the measure, and used all the influence I possessed with members in behalf of the experimental appropriation."

"Was Morse a poor man?" "Yes; he was a portrait painter, you know, and made a living that way."

"Did the enterprise meet with much opposi-"Yes; it was ridiculed by people, who thought it the height of absurdity to propose to transmit messages on wires strung on poles, and many were

the jokes cracked at Professor Morse's expense and

that of his friends and abettors. I remember distinetly that the celebrated CAVE JOHNSON. of Tennessee, afterward Postmaster-General, made a set speech against it, in which he ridiculed the invention and predicted its failure. One incident of the debate will illustrate the feeling that prevalled among the disbelievers in the practicability of the telegraph. Some mountebank was at that ime delivering lectures on animal magnetism in the city, and a facetious member, taking advantage of the fact, sought to bring the Morse bill into

contempt by moving an amendment appropriating a similar amount to develop animal magnet-"However, the bill finally passed, the line was erected, and I had the pleasure of standing by the side of Professor Morse when he sent the first mes sage over the completed line. Miss Ellsworth, son in a sleigh immediately upon her arrival and daughter of a member of Congress from Connecticut, and niece of the Commissioner of Patents, a bright, intelligent young woman who had sympathized with Morse in his hours of adversity and rendered effective service in pushing his enterprise, was accorded the privilege of writing the General Grant as one who, more than Washington.

> cannot exactly recall, but think it was, WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!" Less than forty years ago-just think of it!" said the veteran journalist, "the first wire was stretched between here and Baltimore, and now innumerable wires are singing the song of telegraphy all over the earth and under the sea, and men are speaking face to face, as it were, overmiles of space through the telephone."

"When did you begin your work on the Tribune F' asked THE REPUBLICAN. "I began on the Tribene not long after Horace Greeley founded the paper, and came to Washington as correspondent in 1843, for the princely salary of \$15 per week."

"A huge safary," suggested our emissary, as he mentally measured the puny sum up against his own magnificent stipend.

'Yes," replied Mr. Robinson, "and I think I was the best paid man on the paper except Mr. Greeley himself. After I had been here a few years they were so well pleased with my work that they raised the salary to \$25 per week. For this large sum I was to report the House ane Senate, take in the news of the Dapartments, and write letters about social affairs, gossip about men and women, reports of receptions, &c. After getting off my regular Congressional work it was my custom to roam about the hotels, attend the parties, receptions, &c., that might be going on, and then go to my room at Coleman's Hotel, now the National, write till near morning, and send my matter off by

the morning mail before retiring." Who were the leading newspaper men of Washngton at that time?"

There were quite a number of correspondents here. Among the leading men James A. Houston. of the New York Herald. He was the main writer for the Herald, and also had a contract. I think, to report the proceedings of Congress for the Globe. Dr. Wallace, at present on the editorial staff of the Herald, was also one of the correspondents of that paper at the time of which I speak; and John Nugent, a native of Galway, used to write for the Herald over the signature of Gaviensis, which means Galwayan. Nugent afterward transplanted himself to the Pacific Coast, where he established the San Francisco Herald, made it prosperous, became involved in innumerable quarrels, fought

ABOUT TWENTY DUELS. and was shot all to pieces. Still later he was aprent. Sir Stafford Northcote protested against pointed to some sort of a diplomatic position on the Mr. Parnell's defiant and dictatorial attitude toward the government. Mr. Taylor, Great Britain and this Government, which he Great Britain and this Government, which he managed in such a manner as to pretty nearly involve the two nations in war. General Scott's interference, it is my recollection, only averted hostilities. I saw a two-line notice of his death, which took place in California only a short time since. I was eager to get further particulars, but could not, GEORGE & DWIGHT

> was the correspondent of the New York Express, and wrote over the signature "Deg," a word formed by reversing his initials. He was a character, and a very peculiar person, both in personal appearance and his style of writting. He was a Whig, and when he wrote about Democrats he dipped his pen in gall. "Dag" furnished Clingman, of North Carolina, material for the bitter speech which led to a duel between that gentleman and the celebrated SOUTHERN FIRE-EATER.

William L. Yancey, of Alabama. Clingman's Dag's speech was very bitter, and provoked young Yancey into an equally bitter reply. A challenge passed and they went out here somewhere and fought, without damaging each other in the slight-

AT MR. WILKINS'

an entertainment

residence that night, and Yancey, coming in fresh from the bloodless battle-field, was the observed of | motion of all observers and the hero of the hour. This man Dwight used to keep the men of prominence on The Senate has passed without dissent the bill to the Democratic side in a perpetual state of ferment retire General E. O. C. Ord, with the rank and pay by the bitterness of his attacks. He wrote up Felix ndry McConnell, a noted mes He had never seen Dwight, and when some one He had never seen Dwight, and when some one over the country, and among them was a package pointed out a little, crooked old man, all drawn up of sausages from Cleveland, Ohio, with the request with rheumatism, as the man who had assaulted him in the newspapers, McConneil was ashamed to strike him, and contented himself with a contemptuous exclamation descriptive of Dwight's appearance. This man McConnell was a great character both here and at home in his time. He was a man of fine ability and generous nature, but a slave to the bowl," continued Mr. Robinson, in bis delightful

and sought Herace Greeley what the assaulted Sumassaulting him as Brooks afterward assaulted Sumsaid the Speaker. "What, said McConnell, leaning toward Sawyer HOBACE GREELEY. when he came to Washington, always roomed with me at Coleman's Hotel. That morning he was coming down, when McConnell, confronting

career suggested another. "He was drunk pretty

much all the time, and sometimes became very

violent. He one time armed himself with a cudgel

and sought Herace Greeley with the intention of

him, said : "'Are you Horace Greeley?" "'Yes,' said Greeley, peering in his peculiar

manner into McConnell's face, and piping in his weak voice, 'I am Horace Greeley.' "'Well, sir, I am Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, sir, Felix Grundy McConnell, of Alabama; and G-d d-n you, you have been abusing me in

"' McConnell,' said Greeley, placing his nose up

close to the irate Alabamian's face, "you are a disgrace to yourself, a disgrace to Congress, a disgrace to your State, and a disgrace to your family, which is worst of all. I am told that you have an estimable, affectionate wife, whose heart you are breaking by your dissipation.

It is a shame for a man of your ability to prostitute yourself to base uses. And you deserve the censure you have received in the press.' "'You're right, Greeley, by G-d, you're right! give me your hand, said McConnell, and the two

shook hands and became friends. McConnell was a singular character in many ways. It was his custom whenever he was paid ways. It was his custom whenever he was paid off to thrust the gold (Congressmen were then generally paid in \$2.50 gold pieces) loosely in this pocket and make for the bar of Coleman's Hotel, slap a handful of the glittering coins on the counter, regardless of how they rolled and scattered, and call everybody in sight up to drink. He becomes so notorious for his drunkenness in Washington that his constituents got up a formidable may appear to defeat him. A pass convention washington that his constituents got up a formula-ble movement to defeat him. A mass convention was called and met in the openair. It was largely attended, and the tide seemed to be setting against McConnell, when it was checked by an ineident that put the crowd in a good humor. It seems that in order to get the sense of the meeting it was necessary to divide the crowd into two parts, and the president suggested that the friends of the other man should go to the tayern hard by to be

At this McConnell sprang to his feet and said Oh, no, Mr. President, you can't come such a game as that on me. Everybody knows that my friends would naturally prefer to

counted, while those in favor of the renomination

MEET AT THE TAVERN. whether invited or not.' This sally caught the crowd, and McConnell carried the day.

"Poor McConnell, he finally committed suicide; stabbed himself to death in the cellar of the St. Charles Hotel on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Third street." "What other newspaper men of prominence do you recall?" asked our man, coming back to the original topic. "Yes, there was a man wrote for the Philadelphia papers who signed 'Oliver Old School,'

JAMES E. HARVEY. afterward our minister to Portugal, corresponded with a Philadelphia paper, and Charles W. Marsh wrote special letters to the *Tribune*. He was a fine writer, and his communications were for a time attributed to Caleb Cushing. Erastus Brooks wrote from here for the New York *Express*, he and his brother James, afterward a member of Congress, being the owners of the paper which forces being the owners of the paper, which James edited. Erastus married a daughter of Judge Cranch. He is now a member of the New York

"¡Mr. Coleman gave the guild a large corner room on the first floor, which we used as a sort of news exchange, and christened the room of

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC OPINION. Here all of the newspaper men would congregate daily, and members of Congress and others would drop in to get and give news; and thus we were kept pretty well posted on current opinion. I remember that we counted among our honorary members Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, and General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky. Among other correspondents that I re-member were Mr. Morss, of the New York Evening Post and Newark Daily Advertiser, and later James Pike, of Maine, for the Tribune."

"What of the local press?"

"The National Intelligencer, the Whig organ, was conducted by Gales and Scaton, and Tom Ritchie edited the Democratic organ—the Union. Father Gobright was then a local journalist of some re-

'You wrote over the signature 'Richelieu,' I be-"Yes, 'Richelieu' and 'Persimmon' were my nom de plumes. Whenever I had a little folly or fun I used the 'Persimmon.' It was a 'Persimmon' letter which led to my expulsion from the House."

"I will. The whole thing originated in this way: One day, away back in 1816, when I hadn't anything else to write about and had to make up a etter, I concluded to take the HON, WILLIAM SAWYER,

of Ohio, for a subject. I had noticed this mem-ber take a greasy-looking package from his desk every day, walk down the aisle to the Speaker's first message ever sent by telegraph in this world. desk, unwrapping his package as he went, step behind the desk, eat his lunch of bread and sausage, or some other unctions substance, wipe his hands She selected a passage from Scripture, which I on the lace curtains, and then, as I said in my let ter, in order to save pomatum, rub the remaining grease on the top of his head. Sawyer was a Dem-ocrat, and I remarked in my letter that the animal fed about noon every day, and, after making is toilet in the manner described, it would return to its seat and begin to abuse the Whig party. The letter would probably have never been noticed had it not so happened that the Alexandria Gazette was at the time making a push for increased cir-culation, and Snowden, the proprietor, had caused o be laid on the desk of each member a copy of his paper, into which he had copied my Sawyer

I remember that LONG JOHN WENTWORTH. of Illinois, who was sitting with his long legs poked over the desk in front of him, picked up the paper, read it laughed and hallooed to Sawyer,

who was sitting from:

MY GOD, SAWYER, have you read this? Sawyer at once reached for the paper, read it, and exhibited signs of anger. When the House was called to order Sawyer rose to a question of privilege, referred to the manner in which he had been lampooned by a writer for newspaper who enjoyed the privileges of the House, and closed by saying that for himself he would, if anything of the kind occurred again, attend personally to the matter; but he would now send the article to the Clerk's desk to be read, and leave it to the House to take such action as it might deem proper in the premises. During his speech he looked directly at me, and said he was pretty certain that he knew the writer, who, in his opin ion, was a person with light hair. Moss and l were the only persons in the reporters' seats at the time, and, as his hair was dark and mine light, the members had no difficulty in indentifying me as the man referred to by Sawyer.

"The Clerk read the article in the most humor ous manner, and the House roared. When the laughter subsided,

MR. BRINKERHOFF. of Ohio, the man who wrote the Wilmot proviso. rose and offered a resolution to expel the Tribune correspondent from the House. You will remember," said Mr. Robinson, again digressing, "that Wilmot and Brinkerhoff each took a copy of the proviso, with the understanding that the first to catch the Speaker's eye was to offer it. Wilmot was first recognized, and thus became prominent was first recognized, and thus became prominent in the history of the anti-slavery legislation. But to come back to my case. The vote was called, and, like everything in those days, took a party shape, and I was expelled by a large majority, the Democrats, except McConnell and one or two others, voting for the resolution. The only Whig who voted for it was Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennesses a transfer the recognition of the resolution. nessee. Among the men who voted to ex-pel me were Andrew Johnson, Jefferson Davis, and Stephen A. Douglass, I remember that the next morning I met Mr. Douglass at the main entrance of the House, when he said: 'So you are he man I voted to expel yesterday; if I had known that you were the correspondent I would never have voted for the resolution; and placing his arm around me he said: 'Come right in and I will have it fixed, or words to that effect. I replied: Oh, no, Mr. Douglass. I don't like the people in there-they smell of sausage.' Another inciden that I remember in connection with the affair is the kindness of

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. who called me over and requested me to sit by hiside while the vote was being taken. What he did it for I never knew, but I always thought that he intended to interpose if there had been any at mpt to expel me at once by force.
"The next day I took my seat in the ladies' gallery, a privileged place, where I could see what was going on much better than in the public gal-I remember I took my seat alongside of Mrs Ashley, a very estimable lady, and was conversing with her, when the Sergeant-at-Arms called me aside and politely informed me that he had been firected by the Speaker to request me to leave the ladies' gallery. It seems that sawyer had seen me there and called the Speaker's attention to my violation of the order of the House. At that time only persons introduced by a member could occupy seats in the 'ladies' gallery, and in order to get a place there I applied to John Quincy Adams, who at once accompanied me back to the entrance and passed me in again; so that in less than ten min-utes I was again in the gallery, seated beside my est degree. One fired in the air and the other in lady friend. Every day for a week or more the ground, I think. At all events neither was Adams did the same thing, until one day the door-keeper told him that if he would give a standing order it would save him the trouble of coming hurt and both were heroes. I remember I was at daily to admit me. This Mr. Adams did : and from that time till the close of the session I wrote my letters from the ladies' gallery. The next session, on

ROBERT C. WINTHROP. "I was readmitted to the full privileges of the House. For a little thing nothing in the history of Congress ever created such a sensation in the country as that sausage letter of mine. It was copied at that time, which so enraged McConnell that he sought Dag out for the purpose of chastising him.

He had never seen Dwight and when some one. I received letters and presents from all

to present them to Sawyer, in order that they might be eaten and thus advertised by the great sausage-

eater. Sawver was afterward known as SAUNAGE SAWYER. "The name was fixed upon him in this way: One day Felix Grundy McConnell had a resolution he was much interested in and wished to get action consent of the House to bring it up. There was but one voice heard in objection, but that was enough to defeat his object, and McConnell became very angry. Rising to his full height, he cast his eye over the House, and exclaimed: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know who it is that objects?

and looking him straight in the eye, 'OLD SAUSAGE.' The next day McConnell went to market, bought the largest sausage he could find, carried it to the house, and in presence of all the members laid it on Sawyer's desk, with the remark, 'There, that's your reward for objecting to the consideration of

What became of Sawver?" "He was re-elected to the next Congress, and then passed out of sight. He died, I am told by General e Fevre, who now represents a portion of Sawyor's old district, only last year." And so the genial gentleman rattled on with his

KIDWELL BOTTOMS.

The Whole Correspondence on the Subject Between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Authorities - Major Twining's Plans for Improvement.

The examination of the records of the Land Office show that quite a correspondence took place in 1873 in reference to the validity of the claims of certain parties to Kidwell bottoms, and also as to when and under what circumstances patents were issued to these parties. of Capitol Hill, and others who receive Monday In January, 1873, the House of Representatives | calls had no reason to complain of any lack of atpassed a resolution calling upon the Attorney-States at any time issued a patent or patents to any Attorney-General's) opinion said patent or patents | so than Mrs. Field, who was assisted by her sister, convey a valid title." of McConnell were invited to meet in an adjacent

The Attorney-General sent the communication to

Upon examination of the records and files in this office I find that one patent appears to have been issued to John L. Kidwell on the 5th day of December, 1869, for a parcel of land near to and adjoining the Washington shore of the Potomac River, separated from the main land by a boat channel from three to five feet wide, and extend-ing from Twenty-first street west to Easby's shipyard, as per plat accompanying copy of the patent herewith.

oint resolution of Congress, approved February 16, 1839 (United States Laws, volume 5, page 365), and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated August 19, 1839, printed copy inches of homorithms. inclosed herewith.

In this connection I deem it proper to observe that, apart from the said patent is sued to Mr. Kid-well for forty-seven and seventy-one hundredths acres of land, the records of this office show that another patent was issued March 31, 1856, to John

The land was surveyed under the provisions of a

Moore, for a tract of land called "the Three Sisters," situated in the Potomae river just above Georgetown, D. C., containing three acres and two rods.

Although the records and files of this office disclose the fact that but two patents have been issued for lands in the Potomac River since the passage of the resolution of Congress in 1829, they how-ever show several applications made by persons to enter vacant lands in the river on which money appears to have been paid to the United States Treasury, and his orders issued to the Commis-sioner of the General Land Office to have the lands applied for surveyed.

applied for surveyed.

Among the most recent applications of this kind is one made by the aforesaid John L. Kidwell dated September 5, 1871, for the survey of "all the land and island or islands situated in the Potomac River between the Maryland and Virginia chan-nels of the Potomac River south of the Long Bridge. and as far south as the land extends in the District of Columbia, containing by estimate thirty-five acres." Also, the tract north of the Long Bridge, containing five acres, more or less, this latter application being supplemental to and cumulative of his application for said last piece of land, made tune 10, 1867, the two tracts containing together. June 10, 1867, the two tracts containing together forty acres, more or less. No action, however, has of surveys to the surveyor of of Washington.

No moneys under the resolution of February 16, 1839, have been made or warrants for moneys is sued since I took charge of the Land Office. LETTER TO GOVERNOR SHEPHERD. In this same connection Commissioner Drum-

mond, in answer to a letter from Governor Shepherd, under date of January 22, 1873, says: To your inquiry of yesterday's date in reference to the bill now before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, I have the honor to respond that the vacant lands in the District for which patent was issued to John L. Kidwell on the 6th day of December, 1869, appear by the records in this office to have been issued under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, ap-proved February 16, 1839, Statutes at Large, volume page 365. All applications made since I assumed charge of the Land Office, in February, 1871, have been re-

fused for the following reasons:

1. Because the land was subject to every day's overflow by tide-water, and therefore not in a con dition to be surveyed.

 Because I thought the disposition of the lands was not clearly authorized by inw. 3. Because I did not deem it proper to dispose of lands situated in the immediate vicinity of the city of Washington, at a nominal sum to private parties, who could hold and use them so as to impede and obstants harden in the city. obstruct harbor improvements, unless the law clearly and imperatively made it my duty to do so. Commerce Committee this morning in reference to the Improvement of the Potomac flats.

The New Apportionment Bill. Mr. Cox introduced an apportionment bill in the

House yesterday, which was read twice and referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Census, and ordered to be printed: Be it created by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress as-sembled, After the 3d of March, 1883, the House of Representatives shall consist of 301 members, to be apportioned among the several States, as follows Alabama, 8: Arkansas, 5: California, 5: Colorado ; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia ; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6 Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland 6; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 10; Minuesota, 5 Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 31; North Carolina, 8; Ohlo, 19; Oregon, 1; Penn-sylvania, 26; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6;

ennessee, 9; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 9 West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 9. SEC. 2. Whenever a new State is admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be added to the number. SEC. 3. In each State entitled under this appo tionment, the number to which such State may be entitled in the Forty-eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one

district electing more than one Representative. IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

What a St. Louis Merchant Has to Say About the Great River. Mr. George L. Wright, a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and delegate from that body to lay before Congress plans for the improvement of the Mississippi River and urge action upon the same, is a guest at the Ebbitt House. Seeing that this gentleman was something of a politician as well as a business one of our prowlers waylaid him at his hotel last night and pumped him as follows:

What can you tell me of the political situation n your State? not here," replied Mr. Wright, "upon polities, but upon far more important busine Scouting the idea that there could be anything more important to the average American citizen than polities, our patient pesterer pressed his point y asking: "Is there any possibility of Missouri ecoming a Republican State?" Forced to the wall in this way, Mr. Wright forgot

or the moment his darling father of waters, tun bled to the political racket, so to speak, and said: "I think so. A change of only seven per cent, of the vote would make it Republican, which could be accomplished if the different factions in the Republican party could be united. The Democrats are getting disgusted with the way things are going; and immigration is fast increasing, especially from Germany, and this class will generally vote with the Republican party. My own opinion is the Democracy have elected their last Governor." "There is some talk of Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, going into the Cabinet," said our feeler of political

Yes; I have heard it. Mr. Filley is a very able executive officer, and made an excellent post-master. He worked bard for the ticket and deserves some good place."
"Do you know John B. Henderson?"

"I do. He would honor any position to which he might be called; but we'll talk about the Mississippi: I am more at home on that subject."
"What are you trying to do for the Mississippi mine. It was copied "I will tell you what. The Mississippi Valley newspapers in the has so rapidly increased in population that it now comprises about six tenths of the Union; and as it has increased in production the question of transportation has become a very viral one, and for years the ablest men of the different commercial bodies have met to counsel together as to the best methods of relief. These have taken the form of memorials addresses and petition to Congress to memorials, addresses, and petition to Congress to adopt some method of improving the Mississipp River. For a long time the great obstacle to the development of the river trade was the lack of a deep sea entrance at the mouth, but through the liberality of Congress and the patient energy of Eads that obstacle no longer exists. What remains is to apply the same cognate treatment from the lower delta to the highest points of practical navigation. This done, and we shall see such re-

sults to the trade of the country, and I might say to the commerce of the world, which to-day seems almost incomprehensible. "The river commission was appointed, as the nenecessity of action became apparent to Congress to examine and report upon what was necessary. This was done because, on account of the multifarius duties of a Congressman, he was unable to give personal inspection to the subject. Now, this com ission has reported, and what we complain of is that the committees should cut down their report us, and in the same rate, they cut down the ap-propriations for streams and harbors over which there has been no commission to examine and de-cide what is necessary. This commission is com-posed of the ablest engineers in this country, and they know what is necessary, and were appointed by Congress to determine what was necessary, and have reported what was necessary, and yet their recommendations are classified with all others, when they should be considered as special and

charming reminiscenses, many of the most inter-esting of which we will have to reserve for another sion recommended."

"How much will you get of what the commis-

done sooner or later. A Democratic Congress has the power now to make itself immortal by giving these appropriations. If they do not, a Republi-can Congress will do it and get the credit of it." ean Congress will do it and get the creat in the "Who is advocating these appropriations in the

HOW THE FLATS WERE LOCATED. House?"

House?"

"Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, is on the Committee of "Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, assidyously in the commerce, and is working assiduously in the cause. I find him a gentleman of ability and energy, and very highly respected here, and if we succeed it will be due largely to his perseverance, and the people of our section will never forget a man who has brought about such great results in Glad to find one constituent in these degenerate days possessed of full faith in the energy, honesty, and ability of his Representative, our man bade the merchant adieu and started for pastures new.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL MENTION.

tention yesterday. It was a subject of much re-General to report to that body "whether the United gret that the indisposition of Miss Waite, daughter of the Chief Justice, prevented the friends of Mrs. swamp lands situated on the Potomac River or the | Waite and herself the pleasure, always so highly Eastern Branch thereof, from the Little Falls of prized, of a few moments' greeting in their kindly the Potomac to Benning's Bridge on said Easter and hospitable home. The ladies of other Justices' Branch; and if so, to report whether in his (the | families held very pleasant receptions; none more Miss Swearingen, a lady accomplished and brilliant in conversation. To an inquiry if Secretary Delano, and it was by him submitted to it was a fact-as stated by a friend-that she had the Commissioner of the Land Office for a report. known Mr. Cross, the bereaved husband of George the Commissioner of the Land Office for a report.

In his report the Commissioner (Willis Drummond)
said:

COMMISSIONER DRUMMOND'S OPINION.

See the pleasantly responded with a brief, vivid sketch of that gentleman's personal traits, as she had observed them during his sojourn in this pended until it was paid.

Whatever touches the pended until it was paid. country a few years since. Whatever touches the life of George Eliot interests the universal heart, and the article on this gifted woman by Mrs. Mary Clemmer in the current number of the Independent will be widely read. It portrays the woman's heart as only the pen of Mary Clemmer can. The apos-

> forbear to quote: "Oh! rare, great nature, tender as strong, gentle as wise, loving as pure, in the far sphere where thou hast come to thy heritage, forget not those who love thee in the world where so late thou cam'st to thy crown ; nor the souls in the Kingdom of Thought, desolate for their queen."

many calls on yesterday; also Mrs. Crapo, of Massachusetts, at Wormley's Hotel, and Mrs. Bingham, of Philadelphia, at 1721 Rhode Island avenue, two doors from Chief Justice Waite's. Mrs. Bingham was assisted by Mrs. McPherson, wife of the New Jersey Senator. The ladies of the Riggs House, as usual, had a large reception. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady that day, and thought that he was entitled to have the depositions taken. He did not doubt but the personal friends of Mrs. Spofford, of the Riggs

Mr. William E. Earle, a distinguished member of the South Carolina bar, with his bride, daughter of a former Minister to Russia, Mr. Orr, of the same State, has arrived at Washington, and is stopping at the Ebbitt House. Mr. and Mrs. Earle are a strikingly handsome groom and bride. They are the subjects of many congratulations.

A party of excursionists from Boston and vicinity, which was to have numbered two hundred originally, but fell somewhat short on account of the severe weather when they started, are now in Washington enjoying a conscientious round of sight-seeing. The Arlington, Willard's, and the Ebbitt furnished them accommodation according been had by this office as yet looking to the issuing to the number of rooms they could each spare, Their serious but vivacious faces at the hotel tabl are a pleasant sight, as they compare notes over what they have seen through the day. Seven carriageloads of them, in solemn procession, filed along the streets of Capitol Hill vesterday, and startled the bystanders into thinking it was a funeral without

The blase Washingtonian envies such energetic newcomers-their hearty thirst for all that can be seen at the National Capital; he fancies the notes they will make in their memorandum books; the odds and ends they will religiously carry away as relies; the talks they will have at their firesides by and by over the noted men they have seen, and | n the impressive things they will say about the tout ensemble of our dear old, long-suffering Congress, which is so accustomed to be used by the Nation "to point a moral and adorn a tale" that it rubs its nose cheerfully and doesn't mind it at all. Last evening they called at the White House and spent an agreeable time with the President.

YORKTOWN'S BIG TIME.

A Display of War's Grim Paraphernalia Fireworks and Brass Bands, Colonel Peyton, of the Yorktown Centennial, has had an interview with General Renet chief Major Twining will submit certain plans to the of ordnance, regarding the exhibit of arms and appliances of war at the centennial. General Benet expressed himself as thoroughly in accord with the movement to make the affair one of National interest, and said that arrangements would be made for a complete exhibit of the regulation arms and ammunition now in use, and as far as possible a full exhibit of the arms in use a century ago, which would show the vast improvements which have taken place within that period. It is also proposed to make an exhibit of slege guns, heavy and field artillery, and camp and garrison

The committee have projected a series of rifle matches and target practice for field and heavy guns, both on land and water. Private manufacturers of arms will supplement this exhibit with exhibits from their establishments, including the latest pattern of breech-loading and repeating small-Colonel Peyton is also advised that a number of the

more prominent manufacturers of clothing will exhibit model uniforms of the present day used by army and navy and by the militis of the several States. These will be contrasted with a full line of the uniforms of the Continental army, from the general down to that of private, and such relies in the shape of the camp and garrison equipage used during the Revolution as may be in the possession of the Government or can be procured from pri During the progress of the celebration, which will continue from the 5th to the 25th of October, a series of daily programmes have been devised that will keep up without flagging the interest if the exhibition. The evening will be marked by

grand displays of fireworks, with concerts by the best bands in the country. Ample accommoda-

tions in the way of transportation to and from York

town, hotel facilities, &c., have been arranged for,

and the citizens' committee will use every effort to

furnish every comfort to those who may visit York-

town. It is expected that the invitation of the

United States to the French government to take part in the celebration will be passed by both Houses of Congress at an early day, and it is already known that the same will be accepted b France.

Maurice Demands an Investigation. Representative McLain yes erday filed the memo rial of B. Maurice, formerly assistant professor of French at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, which recites that the memorialist, having failed to get justice at the hands of the courts, and being in a state of abject poverty, he desires that his case be taken in hand by Congress; that an investigation of Rear Admiral Worden's conduct toward ! nstituted, and that he be reinstated in his old position as assistant professor of French at Annapolis. The memorial gives a full history of all Mr. Man-

rice's troubles from his own standpoint CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Judge J. T. Ludeling, of Louisiana, is in the city, Senator Sharon was in his seat yesterday for the first time this session. Marshel Russell, of the Western District of Texas, will soon resign his position.

George Fugeman has been appointed gauger for the second district of Virginia. The receipts yesterday were: Internal revenue 8822,563,92; customs, \$811,562,58. The National Bank notes received for redemp-

tion yesterday amounted to \$154,000, Hon. J. D. C. Atkins is still confined to his room, and cannot attend to public business, The National Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels will meet at the Ebbitt House tomorrow.

The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of

of Florida, and Robert H. Trego for reappointment as postmaster for Sidney, Ohio The following internal revenue storekeepers and gaugers for the sixth district of North Carolina have been appointed: L. E. Davis, B. F. Teeder, T. S. Wood, J. A. Pearson, J. M. Shover, H. A. Pence, A. Bundy, J. W. Gordon, and T. M. Riggs.

The only local case decided in the United States

Supreme Court yesterday was that of the Con-

necticut General Life Insurance Company against Charles A. Eldredge. Decree of District Suprems Court affirmed with costs. This gives judgment in favor of Ediredge. Attorney-General Devens, Senators Dawes, Ferry, Platt, Saunders, Logan, and Baldwin, and Representatives Aidrich, Newberry, Crape, Harris of Virginia, Upson, Young, Ersett, Butterworth, Wilber, Bowman, Norcross, and Van Vorhis called at the

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the expects of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of December, 1880, were \$15,214,746, and during December, 1879, \$19,130,236. For the twelve months ended December, 1889, \$281,255,557, and for the same period in 1879, \$229,201,889.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has information that the sale of liquor in the Indian Territory is carried on to a considerable extent. That Territory is an Indian reservation, and therefore it is contrary law to sell whisky or any intoxicating liquor within its borders. Commissioner Raum will send special agents into the Territory to investigate and

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.

THREE CENTS.

LAST MOVE IN A CELEBRATED CASE.

The Court Orders That the Alimony Must be Paid by Ex-Senator Christiancy Before He Can Proceed Further-His Counsel Says That It Will be Paid.

The proceedings in the Christiancy divorce suff. vere brought to a sudden and somewhat unexpected halt yesterday in the Equity Court by Justice Cox. Some time ago Mr. John N. Oliver, counsel for Mrs. Christiancy, complained that the minister to Peru, his client's husband, had failed to comply with the order of the court and pay the The families of the Supreme Justices, the ladies alimony as directed, and requested that measures be taken to compel payment thereof, or the court

exercise its power and prohibit him from proceeding with the case until disposition was shown to
comply with the order of the court.

Minister Christianey's solicitor, Mr. E. C. Ingersoll, answered that the amount of alimony allowed
was excessive; that the ex-Senator was a poor maz,
burdened with a family, and unable to pay the
sum required by the court. Although receiving a sum required by the court. Although receiving a good compensation from the Government, still he had heavy obligations to meet that kept him almost constantly impecunious. He made an urgent appeal to the court to reduce the sum, and it was finally modified to \$100 per month.

Mr. Oliver then asked that a time be designated in which the month of the court to reduce the sum and it was finally modified to \$100 per month.

pended until it was paid.

The days went by and each side worked assiduously for their respective clients. Testimony was taken upon both sides; but to the surprise of every ody, none more so than the counsel for Mr. Christlaney, it all resulted in favor of the wife until the appearance of Giro upon the stand. This was the first of daylight let in for the benefit of the husband. It was proposed to follow this up by other evidence, to be taken in this city on the 13th instant; but at trophe to her in the closing paragraph we cannot to be taken in this city on the 13th instant; but at the request of Mr. Oliver the time was extended to the 17th. By this evidence the complainant hoped, if not expected, to prove the departure of Mrs. Christiancy from her residence on Christmas Day, and thus add a link to the chain of evidence to identify her with the lady who visited the St. James Hotel, where Giro swears that he took her. Yester-day morning a check was put upon any such attempt at the present time.

Mrs. Clemmer was among those who received at the present time.

Mr. Oliver appeared before Justice Cox in the Chancery Court and represented that the alimony had not been paid in compliance with the order of the court, and asked that the order suspending the proceeding in the case be enforced.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he had expected to take testimony last Thursday: but, in deference to the wish of Mr. Oliver, had extended the time until

alimony would be paid.

His honor stated that he felt it to be his duty to inforce the order, and he directed the suspension of the proceedings until payment of the alimony. Shortly after this had transpired one of the ubiquitous lads of The Republican ran alongside of Mr. Oliver.

How much does that alimony amount to now?"

This suspension gives you a chance to review

"It gives me a chance for a rest, and this suit to

quired the reporter.
"Three hundred and fifty dollars," replied Mr. Well, I suppose it will be paid," remarked our an. "I don't know. I have not heard anything about it. I only know we are ready to receive it."
"If they don't pay it they will have to stop, I presume," interjected the reporter.
"Yes, they have, and will have their wheels blocked a little while, anyhow." "What is this new testimony?" "I can't tell you, and I don't believe they know hemselves," said Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver, having bade the scribe good morning, passed up the street. The REPUBLICAN man next proceeded in search of Mr. E. C. Ingersoll, found him quietly seated in his office, and was accorded a most cordial recep-How are matters now?" began the scribe. "Oh, we are all right," responded the aftorney.
"You intend to pay that alimony, I suppose?" the interviewer remarked.
"Most assuredly we do," said Mr. Ingersoll; "you don't suppose we would let our case drop now,

re especially when there is so much in our fa-How did you come to let your limitation ex-Well, you see, it takes sixty days to send from here to Peru and receive an answer. Besides, the existing troubles over there make the mails very irregular. I have been in correspondence right along with my client, and when I agreed to the 15th of January as the time in which the alimony should be paid I thought it ample enough for my purpose. I fully expected the money here befors that, and, in fact, I am expecting it every day. I am sure that just so soon as Mr. Christiancy received my letter, informing him of the necessity of

"How long will the suspension be likely to last?"
"I cannot positively tell. Two weeks-probably longer. I shall pay the alimony just as soon as I receive the funds, and then we can go shead at our pleasure. This suspension will give us a short rest from the case, and I am glad of it, because I think we all need it." When the examination is resumed will it be "Oh, no. That is never done here in taking testi-

mony before an examiner. Still, it seems almost impossible to keep it secret until the proper time comes to make it public. You fellows have wonderful ability for securing information somehow What do you expect these people to testify to?" inquired the reporter, putting in his last lick.

"Well, if I should tell you that," responded Mr.
Ingersoll, "what would be the use of shutting you out from the examination? I cannot tell you that. If there is anything that I can tell you with pro-

priety I will do so. That is all I can say.

Returning thanks for the kindness, the REPUB-LICAN man departed for other scenes. A Flutter in District Bonds. The announcement that the three-sixty-five District of Columbia bonds had decreased nearly one per cent, yesterday caused considerable excitement amongst holders of those bonds and moneyed men generally. A number of inquirtes were made at the Treasury Department with a

view to ascertaining the cause of the sudden depre-The only reason which could be given was that there was no permanent appropriation for the payment of the interest on these bonds (it having so declared in a decision rendered by ex-First Comptroller Porter), and that no provision had yet been made by Congress for the payment of the interest which fulls due on February 1, amounting in the aggregate to about \$200,000. A bill will probably be passed by Congress at an early day making the necessary appropriation for the payment of the February interest and providing for a permanent appropriation to meet the interest which may full due hereafter. When this end is accomplished, prominent financiers think that the bonds will again reach their standard.

The Buckeye Blow-out.

The Ohioans in Washington held a meeting last night to perfect arrangements for the reception to the Ohio editorial excursion that visits Washington on the 21st instant. The chairman of the cou mittee on hall invitations and reception, with Mr. John R. Minor, the agent of the editorial excursion, were appointed a committee to determine the time and place of holding a reception. This was rendered necessary by the uncertainty attending the obtaining of a suitable half. The committee on invitations will issue special invitations to the President of the United States and Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, Ohio Senators and members in Congress, editorial representatives of the Washington press, and to each Ohioan resident in Washington who contributes toward the finances of the reception. Five-minute speeches were delivered by Secretary Sherman, Senators Pendleton, Thurman, Blaine, Hon, Messrs, Ewing, McKinley, McMahon, Butterworth, Young, Converse, Hurd, and Kiefer, First Comp-troller Lawrence, General W. T. Sherman, and Colmel Robert G. Ingersoll. The meeting then ad-

A Mysterious Affair in the County. An unknown colored woman was discovered yesterday morning lying in the road, near the Insane Asylum, unconscious and bleeding from several wounds in the head. She was removed to the

Almshouse Hospital, where she was attended to, but no account of her accident or beating, if it was one, could be ascertained. The police of the Eighth precinct endeavored to obtain some clew to the affair, but were unable to do so, as the woman ap-peared to be a stranger. Her clothing was considrably torn, and it was thought prof John B. Stickney for reappointment as United outrage had been attempted, but examination by States District Attorney for the Northern District the physicians failed to substantiate this theory. Jarving Jerseymen. There was a full attendance at the meeting of the New Jersey Republican Association at St. George's Hall last night, and an effort was made

to secure the passage of a set of resolutions reflect-ing to some extent on several members of the as-sociation who recently returned to New Jersey to take part in the senstorial contest in behalf of

Representative Robeson. A motion was made to by the gesolutions on the table, but after considerable discussion an adjourn ment was reached without any definite action being taken. The Telegraph War. Baltimoni, Jan. 17.—In the United States Circuit. Court this morning Judge Kennan directed the postponement until next Monday of argument in the matter of the Injunction of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, restraining the latter from in-terfering with the business of the telegraph lines

Jersey and in the suit of sequestration in the mat-ter of Lathrop against the Junction Railroad, an action to provent the Pennsylvania Railroad from interfering with and delaying the trains of the Baltispore and Ohio Railroad passing over the function Pallyand function Railroad. The Hanlan and Laycock Race.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- At a meeting at Putney this afternoon the race was postponed for the day in consequence of ice in the river. It was then arranged that the umpire should postpone the race "I don't know. We are bound to get this work traffic and to the prosecution of those engaged in it." I don't know. We are bound to get this work traffic and to the prosecution of those engaged in it.

along the route of the United Companie